THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1870. NO. 39.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt street,
Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165.
Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER,
4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS.

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE.

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON.
June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Frehs Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.
98 W. Baltimore Street, near Holliday.
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

C. T. R.

ATTENTION.

1st.

TO MY LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF GOODS,

Embracing the *Largest* and the *Best* assortment of all descriptions that I have ever offered to the Public, it would be almost an impossibility to enumerate the various kinds and qualities, and the only way to find out is to give me a call and save money by *buying of me for the CASH.*

2nd.

To my full and beautiful line of CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT TO MATCH IN SUITS.

together with assortments of Beaver & French Cloths for Overcoats, and to the fact that

MR. E. J. MOLINEAX,

Fashionable Tailor, formerly of Philadelphia,

now occupies rooms over my store: I am therefore prepared to furnish to order Clothing of all Styles, to suit the most fastidious.

3rd.

I am Agent for the justly celebrated

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

which I keep constantly on hand in a room fitted up for the purpose, where they are open to inspection to all that wish to buy. This Machine is so well and favorably known, that only an examination is necessary to accomplish a sale.

4th.

Lastly, I call the attention of my customers

To my complete Stock of Liquors,

consisting of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, GIN,

&c., which I will constantly keep on hand until further notice. Especial attention is called to my *SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN* and *PURE RYE WHISKEY*, which I bought especially for MEDICINAL purposes and family use.

Any of the above articles can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, at

E. W. PURNELL'S
GALENA, MD.

N. B. *Country Produce* and *Poultry* dressed for the Philadelphia market, taken in exchange for Merchandise, or the Cash.
Galena, November 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100,000 Healthy Peach Trees,
OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

☞ *Send for Price List, &c.*

E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
Sept. 25, 1869—6m.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
175 Balt. street.

OFFERS the following inducements to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties:

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts & Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Gloves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mits and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

Dec. 11, 1869—y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1868—y

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT KENNEDYVILLE.

C. W. WARREN has just opened a large, well-selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

bought on good terms, and will be sold as low, for cash or Produce, as they can be purchased anywhere in this county.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large stock all kinds, at low prices.

MALLALIEU'S CEREBRATED CASSIMERES, and KERSEYS, in great variety.

☞ Call and See our STOCK "tell
No trouble to show Goods.
Kennedyville, Nov. 6, 1869.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and will publish about the 1st of January, THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1870. It will contain, besides the usual matter of all Almanacs, full and official returns of the elections held this year, compared with previous ones, the most important Acts of the last session of Congress, lists of Federal and State officers, members of Congress, chronology of all the important events of the year, statistical and other information indispensible to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

TERMS:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid,	$0 20
Seven copies, by mail, prepaid,	1 00
Fifteen copies, by mail, prepaid,	2 00
One hundred copies, by express,	12 00

Address,
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 162 Nassau st.,
Nov. 20, 1869. New York.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George T. Hollyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Beck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

COX, WARDEN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y,

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE IN GALENA.

THOMAS H. HORSEY.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Fitz James spoke thus to Rhoderic Dhu,
And so, kind friends, we'll say to you,
That we intend to sell
Goods as cheap as they can be bought in Kent.

We now offer to the Public at LOW RATES for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*, a General Assortment of Goods, just purchased from NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA markets.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Is Hard to Beat.

Always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES
And Choice Liquors.

A well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Builders' and House Keeping Hardware; Queens, Stone and Cedar Ware—a full stock in this Line, to suit all tastes.

☞ Ladies *DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS* and *TRIMMINGS* we make a speciality.

MALLALIEU'S KERSEYS and CASSIMERES, *very cheap.*

Turner's celebrated Axes, just received.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Give us a call, and we'll suit you all.
Galena, October 30, 1869—y.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

RICHARD B. RUSSELL having removed to the Old Stand on High St., below T. B. Hynson's, is now

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,
both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.



A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at
RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
Jnuray 13, 1865—y.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions: will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—3m.

TAXES FOR 1869.

THE subscriber hereby notifies Tax Payers of the Fifth District that their tax accounts for the present year are now due and prompt payment is earnestly solicited.

He will be at Gray's Inn steamboat wharf every Saturday morning, at Rees' Corner every Saturday afternoon, and at Chestertown on Tuesdays.

A. B WHEATLEY,
Coll. Fifth District.
July 31, 1869—tf.

LUMBER,

For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

Selected Poetry.

WHAT'S TRUMPS?

There are so many cards to play,
So many ways to choose,
In love and politics and war,
That forwarding our views
With ladies fair, with statesmen wise,
Or men of lesser bumps,
Before we lead our strongest suits
'Tis well to know what's trumps.

Once, worshipping at beauty's shrine,
I knelt in bondage sweet,
And breathed my vows with eagerness,
And offered at her feet
My soul, well stored with cupid's wealth—
A love cemented lump;
A king of diamonds won the trick,
My heart was not a trump.

Raving to see my rival win
Upon a single rub,
As he had played the deuce with me,
I followed with a club!
Two days within a station-house,
Reflecting on my sin,
I found, as others may have done,
Clubs very seldom win.

Grown wise by sad experience,
I ceased to deal with maids;
I shuffled youthful follies off,
And turned up jack of spades;
Yet still I find, as dust is scarce
And smaller grows the lumps,
That though the spade's an honest card,
It is not always trumps.

But in the world of outside show,
Where Mammon rules the throng,
To ease the little jolts of life,
And smoothly pass along,
To find an antidote for care
And stern misfortune's bumps,
One card is very sure to win—
Diamonds are always trumps.

How the Doctor Got a Wife.

BY A RETIRED LAWYER.

Some years since professional engagements called me from the Atlantic States to California, my duties pertaining to a case of considerable importance. In the course of my business peregrinations I passed a week or twe at Sacramento then a town rapidly growing into note, but not so largely or densely populated as it is now. Shortly after my arrival there, I met at my hotel an old college classmate, whom I had not seen for years, and whom I should scarcely recognize, so greatly was he changed in personal appearance. He had seen my name on the hotel register, and remembering it, waited upon me and introduced himself.

I was heartily glad to see him in the far-away country, and we sat down to a pleasant chat together over the events of our lives, past and present.

I remembered that my college mate had not been overburdened with means in his earlier days; and though he was a man of superior talents, the competition in the business to which he devoted himself, was altogether too great to permit him to enjoy a fair beginning at home. He had, therefore, relinquished his undertaking in the pretty town in the East, where he hoped to 'live and flourish,' soon after graduating; and with a few hundred dollars only, I knew he had started "for San Francisco and a market," as he pleasantly termed his intended destination for California.

I now observed that he was expensively attired, wore costly jewels in his bosom, drove a handsome span before a fine carriage, and living in good style in a suite of the best apartments at the first hotel in Sacramento. And so I continued:

"You are practicing here—eh, doctor?"

"Yes," he said. "And let me tell you how and why it is that I am doing so well as you seem to have discovered."

"Go on doctor. Is it a romance?"

"No. It was the result of an accidental discovery, the merest trifle of circumstance which made my fortune, and singularly enough, too. It will interest you, however."

"I have no doubt of it. Proceed."

"Well, I have fortunately solved a very simple but perplexing mystery that fell directly in my way, professionally. I arrived in San Francisco with less than two hundred dollars in my possession, four years ago; and I made up my mind in a very brief space of time subsequently that the vocation of a physician there was precious poor means by which to amass money. Few people get sick in this blessed climate, in the first place; and if they did, there were plenty of cuppers and blisterers already here who stood watching to bleed both the patients and their pockets to the last drop. Still there was a occasional opportunity for practice. I supplied myself with sesidulity [illegible] of San Francisco, took [illegible] this city, where I had [illegible] success.

I [illegible] ed a visiting card in the only [illegible]en printed here, and took lodg[illegible] at this same house, just then completed. But patients were scarce, or shy of the new comer. However, one day an old Spanish Mexican, who occupies an extensive rancho just out of the city, waited upon me, and informed me that his daughter was ill at his residence. "He had tried all physicians far and near—Spanish, French and American. None of them did any good. He had seen my 'card.' Would I enter his carriage and ride out to see her?"

I readily assented, of course. On arriving at Sen. Rabino's hacienda, I was agreeably surpsisd to find it a fine stone residence, ancient in style, but massive in extent, and the interior was elegantly furnished and decorated.

I had acquired a smattering of Spanish years previously, and having had occasion here to confer with the natives, I readily understood him, when Senor Rabino informed me that his only child, the daughter he spoke of, had been latterly quite ill, and had declined in health for a year; while more recently she had fainting fits, which alarmed both the young lady and her opulent father, who had sought in vain for medical aid, and who was ready to pay roundly for any services, could I relieve or restore her. And the old Spaniard implored me patiently to examine the case, and save his "darliug Carolotta," if possible.

"And had you seen the young woman?"

"Not yet: no. I made general inquiries as to the health of the rest of the family, and found there was in this case no apparent hereditary difficulty. And finally I was shown into the young lady's private apartment. By Jove! my friend, she was beautiful. You shall see her, by the way, Anon. I will introduce you."

"Thank you," I said. "Then she still lives?"

"You shall see. Don't anticipate me," said the doctor, briskly.

"I say, immediately on entering her beautiful bondoir, I saw that she was a splendid creature, though she occupied an invalid's chair, and was pale and reduced in flesh. There was, however, an ivory clearness in her complexion, a ravishing fire in her rich dark eye, and classic beauty in her handsome features, which at sight, greatly interested me; and I said to myself, I will earnestly try to save this poor creature from premature death.

"And as I sat beside her, really my heart beat audibly. I confess it. I took her small, delicately rounded wrist in my hand, and consulted her pulse with more than ordinary interest, and some trepidation, as she looked languidly but pleasantly in my face, and said, 'Doctor, do you think *you* can aid me?'

"We were alone. She propounded this question as if she would intimate in the expression that my predecessors had tried and failed. And while she thus smiled, I observed that she exhibited two brilliant rows of pearly teeth, that were by no means the least attractive feature in her beautiful and intelligent face I found the young lady's pulse was fitful and feverish, and questioned her as to her symptoms She informed me briefly that her trouble, whatever it was, seemed to be a nervous affection. She frequently experienced spasmodic and acute pains in the face and head, and would faint and fall like an epileptic. Then extreme dullness would succeed, physically and mentally, she was really discouraged, she said.

With my practice as a physician, I had long before united that of a dentist; and I know well how sensitive and delicate were the nervous combinations of the face, and especially those of the teeth. I asked the patient many questions, and finally interrogated her closely as to the apparent neuralgic affections she had so frequently experienced in her head and jaw. She had no reason to complain of her teeth, she said; they were perfectly sound.

I examined them, however, with professional care. Finally, taking from my coat pocket a small operating dental instrument, I scanned each tooth, and rapped it slightly as I passed along. As I did this, the youthful senora did not flinch until I struck the molar beyond one of the eye teeth, when to my consternation and surprise, she suddenly sprang up, and with a sharp sigh, she fell forward senseless at my feet.

As you may well conceive, I was alarmed for an instant, but quickly raising her form upon the divan at the side of the room, I repeated the rap upon this tooth, which, like all the rest, was to all outward appearance, perfect, and I found though respiration had temporarily ceased, the effect of this simple jar upon the tooth produced a result upon the patient like that of a galvanic shock almost—the girl staring violently and struggling in my hands with fearful spasms, at each repeated stroke against the jaw.

Assuming the responsibility of my profession and positions, therefore, and believing that the mystery of her illness was in some way connected with the facial nerves. I quickly resolved to try an experiment to relieve her, at least temporarily. And taking the forceps from my dental pocket case, I applied them to what I deemed the offending tooth, and instantly removed it from the jaw while she lay apparently insensible upon the couch.

"And what was the result?" I asked.

"In a moment she came to consciousness, and placing her hand to her forehead she inquired, "where am I? Ah, doctor, what have you done?" And I briefly replied that 'I thought I had solved [illegible] of her illness.

[illegible] of straw, or [illegible] minutive sharp splinter of hard [illegible] wood, perhaps three-eighths of an inch in length and not larger than a cambric needle in circumference, which had been plainly forced up accidentally, and, to her unconsciously, months previously through the gum, and and which penetrated to the root of the tooth, near the connection where it enters the jaw. And there it had remained to fret and chafe one of the most delicately sensitive points in the head, until further forbearance with it was too much for the sufferer's physical strength."

"Well, did the operation cure her?"

"Not instantly. But this trival matter was the really mysterious cause of her pining illness, evidently; for in ten days after my first visit she was as calm as you and I are now, and very soon she entirely recovered, as her spirits soon revived."

"And old Rabino? What did he say to your treatment?"

"He was delighted, and frankly offered me anything I would ask for a renumeration. He sent me a score of doubloons at once, as an earnest of his good intentions, and blazoned my success abroad among his host of friends directly. I soon became famous, and my rooms were for a time beseiged with invalids whose ills had been of a short duration, and who had made attempts on these incurables, could ever relieve of their manifold complaints. Still the consequence of all was, that I sprang at once into a notoriety and a splendid remunerative practice, and I have now a very comfortable competency, as well as a prospective good business."

"I congratulate you Doctor. But what became of the lady?"

"Oh, Senora Carlotta? I had almost forgotten to say that when I found she was rapidly improving, I ought to have discontinued my professional visits; but neither father nor daughter would listen to this. Not until the young lady had entirely recovered did I cease to visit the fine old ranch daily. And finally, my friend, when the fair Senora had resumed her health, I claimed the remuneration for my services."

"Of course you did. You earned it."

"And what do you think I finally demanded?"

"That I could not guess at—we professional gentlemen are usually so modest," I said, "and especially when successful."

"Well," he continued, "I arranged the affair first with Senora Carlotta. And then I demanded *her hand* in marriage of old Rabino."

"You did?"

"I did. And I made her my wife, of course."

"Married!" I exclaimed. "Then you are no longer a bachelor?"

"No, my old chum. We have been married over a year."

And ten minutes afterward I was introduced to one of the prettiest women I ever set my eyes on in my life.

"You are a lucky fellow, Doctor," I said to my friend at parting with him "If I could turn *my* humble to similar good account, I really believe I would no longer lead the life of a bachelor myself."

"Well, my friend, he replied, "take the advice of one of the happiest men alive, and get married."

"Thank you, Doctor, I will think of it." And left him one of the jolliest and most fortunate men in existence.

His fortune by his wife was ample, and his professional business continued the best for years.

He is now reckoned among the "solid men" in California, and his wife is one of the most accomplished and beautiful of the sex, while both are warmly beloved and respected by the large social circle who enjoy their society and confidence.

Shall Education be Enforced?

This is a question which we must deal with soon. It is wise therefore to look about for the reasons which may go to support the policy of compulsory education, and for the reasons which may be brought to bear against it.

At present, the actual difficulty in the older settled portions of the country is *not* in securing sufficient attendance upon school privileges, but in providing space and teachers for those anxious to avail themselves of State privilege. But it is easy to foresee the time when this difficulty will disappear, and the question of filling up the ranks of learners by enforced recruits will be the real binge of dispute.

The question, moreover, must have strong urgence from this qualifying fact—to wit: that the children who are most liable to prove estrays will be the very ones who, from their social position (or rather lack of any such), will be most apt to make their ignorance a danger and a threat to public weal and tranquility.

Shall their attendance then be enforced?

We have American notions about inalienable rights which are somewhat vague; and which, as seems to us, we are inclined to boast of by reason of their vagueness. But in every well-ordered community there can be no right—whether defined or vague—whose assertion and maintenance necessarily conflicts with those measures which tend to the general good. What those measures should be—whether affecting education or other phases of civil polity—in a Democratic country like ours, law only must determine. Law, looking to public decorum, declares that all men and women shall be clad. Public sentiment, crystalized into shape of law, counts the unclad man an offence to decency and morals,

What if public sentiment crystalize into the further shape of a law, which counts ignorance, in a Republican country, offensive and indecorous, and compels the putting [illegible] knowledge as the [illegible] school will furnish? Is the violation of supposed inalienable right greater in the one case than the other?

Nor do we learn that the compulsion of this sort which exists in Germany and Sweden provokes any outcry against the tyranny. It is a compulsion which, if distasteful at first, loses its forbidding aspects by trial, and the parent yields to it with better heart and faith than to many a law never called in question for its interference with personal right, and looking only to conservation of order.

It may be hard, indeed, that a poor man should be taxed to the amount of some fifteen or twenty per cent. of his possible earnings by subtracting school-time for his children from the time which they would otherwise have given to factory-work; but then the condition of a poor man with a large number of children is hard, under a good many aspects. And if his children are bred to savagery and ignorance it is quite certain that the condition of matters will be very much worse, for all concerned, in the next generation.

It appears to us that the State or community has as much right to compel education as it has to compel any action for the public good, which may conflict with private prejudices or interests. But setting aside the question of right, how shall the thing be done? And is it wise to make the attempt? We shall grow to these questions soon; meantime, we suggest a few thoughts as hitch-points that are worth dwelling at on the way:

I. Public sentiment must first be educated to the acceptance of the compulsory scheme; otherwise its execution will be as impossible as that of the prohibitory law in respect to liquor traffice; and nothing can be worse for a law-abiding community than the promulgation of a statute which is not respected, and whose non-execution breeds contempt for all law.

II. Evasion of such compulsory enactment would be easy; or if attendance was secured to the letter, it would involve a corps of inspectors, whose duties and maintenance would largely complicate the educational machinery.

III. It should not be lost sight of, that with such a law the government would be brought, in the case of recalcitrants, into a position of antagonism to parents in the matter of authority over children: the State commanding attendance, the parent commanding non-attendance. And although easy victory might be with the law, yet it should be borne in mind that indifference to parental commands is one of the worst lessons that can be taught a child, and that an insubordinate son is most apt, of all others, to make an insubordinate citizen. —*Hearth and Home.*

How to Make Molasses Candy.

Now that these long winter nights shadow more than half of the time, "candy pulling" is in vogue. As the candy is usually made, it is a long tedious process, requiring from one to three hours. These long hours of waiting are longer by having to endure the heat while stirring the molasses. The waste of fuel is another objection to the old method. By following this recipe, all of this tediousness and vexation will be avoided:

For a small number, say four persons, these quantities will answer. For a larger, increase proportionally.

One teacupful of molasses.
Half a teacupful of any kind of sugar.
A teaspoonful of vinegar.
A piece of butter the size of half a nutmeg.

Put the whole in a skillet, on a hot fire, and boil exactly ten minutes, stirring it all the time, then set it cool.—Pull it as soon as it hard enough.

Boiling it twelve minutes will make it hard enough. Ten minutes by the clock is the exact time.

Follow these directions, and we'll pay for all the candy that won't pull—provided we are invited to test it.—*Ex.*

Advice to an Apprentice.

1. Seize every opportunity of improving your mind.
2. Be careful as to who are your companions.
3. To whatever occupation you may be called as a means of obtaining a livelihood determine to understand it well and work heartily at it.
4. Accustom yourself to act kindly and courteously to every one.
5. Carefully avoid all extravagant habits.
6. Determine to possess a character for honesty.
7. Cultivate a strict regard for truth.
8. If your parents are living do your utmost to promote their happiness and comfort.
9. Recollect your progress in life must depend upon your overtions.
10. Be a respecter of religion, and do unto others as you would they should do unto you.
11. Be temperate in all things.
12. Avoid all obscene conversetion.
13. Be especially regardful of the Sabbath, and on no account desecrate it.
14. Make yourself useful.

A CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—An M. D. writes: "Thousands of children in this city, especially those of German parentage, are suffering from whooping cough, and I wish to call the public attention to the following simple remedy: [illegible] one ounce of the dried leaves of the common chestnut tree, add a quart of boiling water, and when the infusion is cold give a cupful three times a day, the last dose being given when the patient retires. After twenty-four or thirty-six hours the patient will be relieved, and then the dose may be administered in smaller quantity.

AN invalid son of Bacchus was about to undergo an operation for dropsey at the hands of his physicians. "O father, father!" screamed a son of the patient, who was looking on, "do anything else, but don't let them tap you." "But, Sammy," said the father, "it will do me good, and I shall live many a year after to make you happy." "No, father, you won't. There never was anything tapped in our house that lasted longer than a week."

☞ Ugly or deformed individuals have a double incentive to modest attire and sensible deportment.

☞ Men are apt to echo the opinions of others, from inability to form opinions for themselves.

Drunkenness is the bridge by which we pass the river of Reason to arrive at the land of Vice.

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